



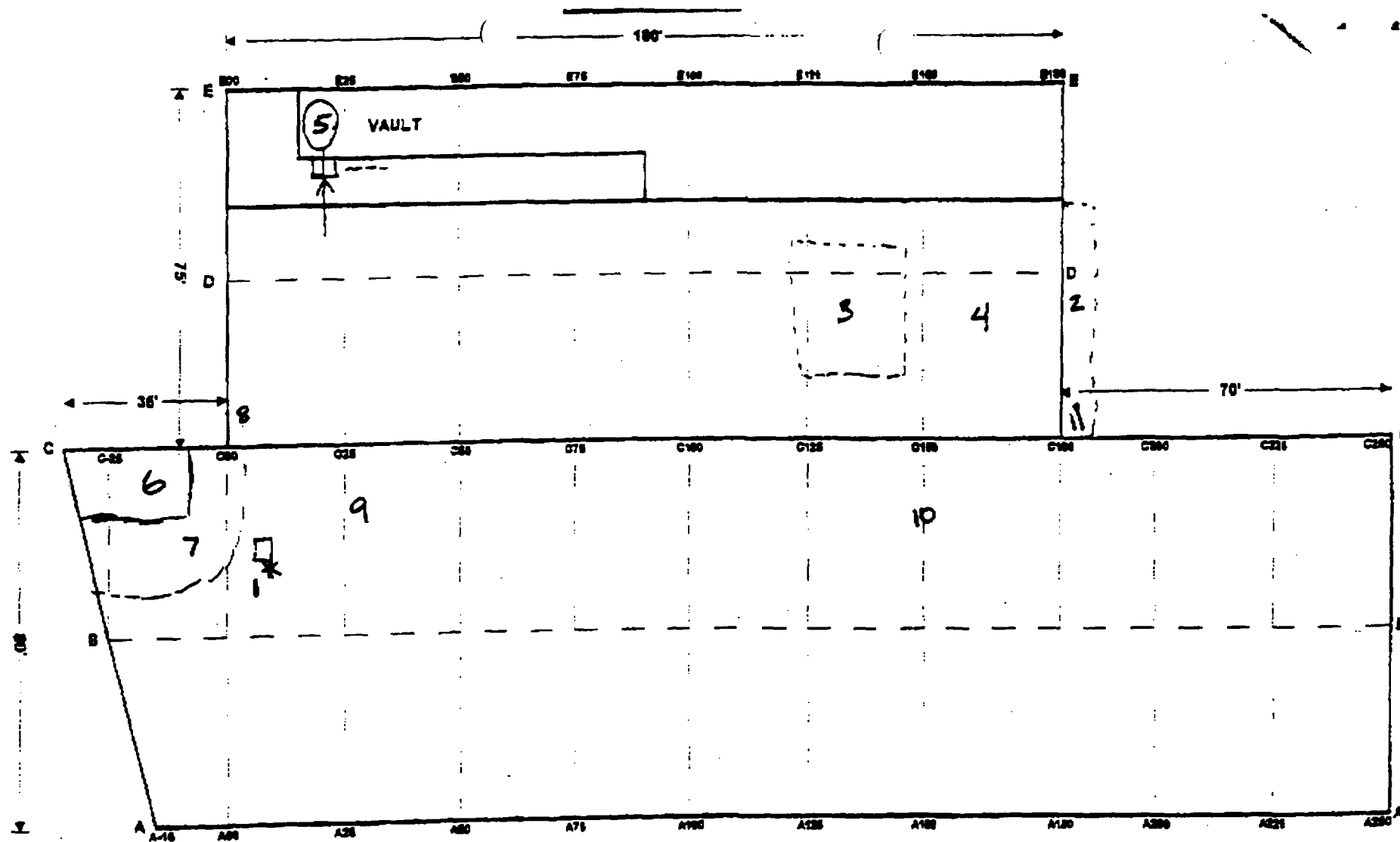
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The following is a summarized chronology of events regarding environmental contracts, discussions, etc., relative to Former Mahoningside Power Plant, 650 Summit St., Warren, Ohio.

- Summer of 1995, Innerscope Technical Services, Inc. (Innerscope) was hired by South Main Sand and Gravel, on behalf of the City of Warren, to perform a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), of the property known as: Former Mahoningside Power Plant, 650 Summit St., Warren, Ohio.
- Fall of 1995, Phase I ESA completed and submitted to South Main Sand and Gravel
- In the spring of 1996, South Main Sand and Gravel, on behalf of the City of Warren, site retained Innerscope to complete a Phase II ESA of the Mahoningside site. The Phase II consisted of a subsurface investigation (30 borings & 5 monitoring wells), an asbestos bulk survey of structures, and water and sediment sampling of the power house and boiler house basements.
- In January of 1997, the Asbestos Bulk Survey was completed and submitted to South Main Sand and Gravel.
- In February of 1997, the Phase II ESA was completed and submitted to South Main Sand and Gravel.
- Negotiations began regarding Phase III work at the Mahoningside site.
- McCabe Engineering was contacted by Innerscope to provide pricing to stop the influx of water into the basements from the Mahoning River.
- McCabe and Innerscope discussed approaching the City of Warren to provide turnkey services for complete remediation and demolition of the Mahoningside site. A proposal was submitted to the City of Warren for these services.
- McCabe assisted the City of Warren in securing funding, grants and PRP contributions.
- February of 1999, McCabe Engineering and Innerscope mobilized the Site to secure it, begin general clean-up and asbestos abatement.
- March 17, 1999 the two 250' smokestacks were brought down by explosives.
- April 19, 1999, in the Innerscope offices, it was told to Ed McCabe by Tony Cervone (Innerscope) the job was progressing to quickly that he needed to slow down.
- April 1999, Mr. Tom Buchan, PCB coordinator for the OEPA, visited the site to review procedures and regulatory issues regarding potential PCB problems.

- April 30, 1999, the first meeting regarding the subject of change orders was held in the office of Mr. Dick Thomas. Attendees from the City of Warren said to proceed with the project until further discussion, with project meetings every two weeks.
- Mid May the majority of the power house and boiler houses were brought down to grade by McCabe.
- May of 1999, excavation of materials from various areas of the boiler house basement exposed large amounts of asbestos in the soils. The excavated materials were stockpiled on-site.
- June of 1999, discussions began regarding the issue of using the asbestos contaminated soils as backfill on-site or transporting off-site for disposal.
- Late June of 1999, discussions regarding the deposition of the soil stalled and McCabe Engineering ceased activities and withdrew personnel from the site.
- A meeting was held in the office of Mr. Dick Thomas (City of Warren) on July 27, 1999 with respect to leaving the excavated materials (soils) on-site as backfill versus off-site disposal. Attendees of the meeting included representatives from Mahoning-Trumbull Air Pollution Control Authority (NESHAPS), the Ohio EPA, City of Warren, McCabe Engineering and Innerscope. During the meeting many issues were discussed and questions raised, such as: Is the material C&D or Solid Waste? State NESHAPS versus Federal NESHAPS. Deposition of PCB contaminated material. All viable issues related to the project and questions that would be answered at a later date. The one thing that was agreed upon by Mr. Larry Himes (NESHAPS Coordinator) and Mr. Dennis Bush (OHIO EPA-NEDO) and in consensus with all others attending the July 27 meeting was that the existing excavated materials (soils) may stay on-site till further quantification and qualification of the remaining materials (soils) was conducted. To facilitate the investigative work, further excavation into the basement areas must be performed. Mr. Bush agreed with the idea to stockpile the newly excavated materials (soils) against the existing retaining wall.
- McCabe Engineering, on behalf of the City of Warren, negotiated subsidized technical assistance for the project.
- On August 12, 1999, the Ohio EPA granted approval for the subsidized technical assistance on the Mahoningside Project.
- August 16, 1999 a meeting was held in the office of Mr. Dick Thomas with Rod Beals, OEPA-DERR and McCabe Personnel. Mr. Beals discussed issues regarding the VAP process and also confirmed that putting the ACM soils back into the basements of the structures made sense. Mr. Beals indicated the ACM soils are a solid waste and the issuance of "variances" and "waivers" would make the procedure a viable option. In addition, Mr. Beals stated that a "Covenant Not To Sue" could still be issued with the materials buried on-site.

- The fall of 1999, the City of Warren retained Montgomery Watson to oversee the project.
- The project remained shut down till November 1, 1999 at which time McCabe Engineering re-mobilized the site as sole contractor.
- The project proceeded with de-watering of the basement, further sampling and quantification of the basement sediments and removal of the basement sediments and rubble.
- Results of sediment sampling indicated areas, which were of an environmental concern. Regulatory agencies were notified for assistance.
- On November 15, 1999 Mr. Rod Beals, OEPA-NEDO, was contacted regarding analytical results for the first round of sediment sampling in the power house and boiler house basements. Mr. Beals indicated that if the PCB concentrations of the material are below TSCA action level of 50 PPM it is not regulated by TSCA and considered a solid waste. Discussions with Mr. Rod Beals, OEPA-NEDO also indicated that if the sediments displayed elevated levels of metals contamination (per TCLP analysis), the movement of the sediments would be limited to the footprint of the structure, based on RCRA hazardous waste regulations. The material may not be excavated out, stockpiled or containerized, if so, applicable waste regulations would go into effect. However, Mr. Beals did indicate, after consultation with Ms. Nancy Zikmanis, OEPA-NEDO, that as long as the materials remain within the footprint of the building the material is not subject to waste regulations.
- Consequently, the sediments were analyzed for TCLP RCRA metals rather than the original Total Metals analysis. On Friday, November 12, McCabe Engineering obtained sediment (soil) samples from various locations in the central third of the power house basement. The samples were taken in six (6) locations to the concrete floor underlying the 24"-28" sediment layer and submitted for analysis for PCBs (8081) and TCLP RCRA Metals. All samples exhibited low levels of Barium and non-detect in the remaining metals parameters. All samples were non-detect for PCB concentrations. The decision was made to proceed with the removal of debris in the basement and manage as asbestos contaminated solid waste.
- On November 16, 1999 Mr. Kendell Moore of the USEPA, Region 5 was contacted regarding PCB contamination source issues. Mr. Moore indicated that according to USEPA regulations, if a source of PCB contamination is identified, further sampling might be performed at the source to determine if levels are present at a higher concentration. If the source samples fall below the TSCA action level of 50 ppm, then all materials will be managed the same way as outlined for the power house basement area, an asbestos contaminated solid waste.
- Late November, early December 1999, the project has progressed with the removal of basement debris and asbestos abatement in the power house and boiler house areas.



### BOILER HOUSE

FIGURE 3

### PCB AND SUMP LOCATIONS

1. PCBs in shale 4,500 ppm & 15,000 ppm
2. PCBs in sediment 276 ppm
3. Depressed slab; PCBs in drain 65 ppm
4. South sump
5. North sump
6. Electrical room PCBs 289 ppm
7. PCBs in sediment >33 ppm
8. PCBs in drain 1,820 ppm
9. PCBs in pit at 6 feet 432 ppm
10. PCBs in small excavation at 4 feet 24 ppm
11. PCBs in drain 147,000 ppm